## I LINE FOR A STRONG FINISH.

Noticeable Increase in Republican Activity at Pivotal Points.

NY QUANTITY OF CLAIMS.

th Parties Concentrating Powerful Forces Upon New York.

e Status of the Campaign in the Vaious States - Democratic Hopes in he West and Republican Estimates in the South-Slight Chances of the 'actie's Party Controlling Any Coniderable Number of Electoral Votes -Complications of the Situationlearly Every Section Must Be Heard rom Before Victory Is Absolutely Assured-Combinations Necessary to

THOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

VASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- "Wanted-223 votes, to be delivered November is a sign that might easily be displayed the outer walls of the national headorders of either party. With scarcely weeks intervening before the all-ertant day, there has been an unusual a of definite information on the situa-Confident claims there have been in quantity, ever since the nominations he early summer, but there has also a a conspicuous absence of figures. uside of the past ten days there has been

ciccable increase of Republican vigor. partisans are willing to ascribe additional activity to the appearof Mr. Blaine in the canvass. That brief speech was a substantial reinforceat at an opportune moment is disputed none. It marked the beginning of a entration upon New York, which is the interesting current political develop-To such an extent has this policy carried that some critics are asking it will profit a party to carry New and lose the Presidency; but the great ity of the politicians upon both sides onvinced that the vote of the Empire

will determine the result. The Basis of Republican Confidence. e grounds for Republican confidence asily stated. The campaign managers that a successful administration has President Harrison stronger than he our years ago. They believe that the ity to Mr. Cleveland within his own ranks has not decreased, to say the Most of all they expect the country emphatically repudiate the Chicago

unocrata draw their inspiration mainly the tidal wave of 1890, clinging to the iction that it was a condemnation of McKinley law, They argue that Cleveis personally stronger than ever, and as to believe that all elements of the Iv are loval to the ticket. Slight Re-Can losses in sure States and Demoelections have served to

gthen their hopes to some exare many denounce the practical management of campaign of 1888, and place great re-The possibility that the election be thrown into the House affords an ltional chance which the sanguine are or to grasp. This feature, though, has stendily decreasing in importance. no any considerable number of elecment, however, still complicates the ation in many States, North and South, to that extent is a disturbing factor. It render it necessary to hear from almost sections of the country before victory e announced with absolute certainty ctors Under the New Apportionment. a following table shows the number of which each State will choose under new apportionment, as well as the in each in the two preceding con-

1884. || 1888. || 1893

	1		-		_	
STATES.	Blaine	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Electors	
bama, anna, anna, anna, formin	: 83 3 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	13 8 8 16	8 8 8 8 113 13 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	10 7 7 6 8 4 12 	11 8 9 4 6 8 15 14 9 9 17 3 8 3 4	
Hampshire Jersey Fork th Carolina ti: Daketa  con osylvania de Island th Carolina th Dakota nessee as mont inia thing tonsil virginia onsil ming	33 330 4	9 38 111 9 12 13 6 12 119	233 330 4 4 111 233	9 11  9 12 13 12 6 	10 36 11 33 4 52 4 9 4 12 15 4 12 4 6 12 4	

investigation made by THE DIS H has not been with the idea of an cing definite predictions, but to obtain states upon which estimates could be

Indications as to New England.

ste elections have already been held in the elections have already been held in of the New England group this year, le Island voting in April and Maine Fermont last month. The Pine Tree, after a contest in which the Demodid more work in | made a better ing than usual, cave a Republican lity of over 12,000 on the State ticke eturned tour Republican Congressmen figure, while not quite up to the usual and of the Republicans of Maine, i ely sufficient, and there is no reason to our that it will be further reduced in

the Vermont September election the blican plurality exceeded 19,000, but ome 9,000 less than in September,1888.
is largely accounted for by the fact here are two Republicans to one Dem-in the Green Mountain State, and

they stayed away from the polls the major-ity would still be large enough for all prac-tical purposes. It is probable that the September figures of 19,000 will be insed to 22,000 in the Presidental strug-

Where There Is a Lively Struggle.

Between Maine and Vermont lies the only close States of the Northern New England group. New Hampshire gave Harrison a plurality of 2,342 over Cleveland in 1888, and only 93 for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1890. At the latter election the Democrats carried both the Congressional districts, one by a plurality of 1,138 and the other by 354. This year the Democrats have placed "Parson" Luther F. McKinney, who carried the First district for Congress, in the field for Governor, and are making an aggressive canvasa. They argue that if the Republican vote only falls off in one-fourth of the proportion that it did in Maine and Vermont in September, New Hampshire can be trans-Where There Is a Lively Struggle. in September, New Hampshire can be trans-ferred to the Democratic column. The Re-publicans make a strong point of the fact that New Hampshire went their way at all in the tidal wave of 1890, even if only by 93 votes. They argue that if the Granite State was kept in line that year, it will only be a question of increasing the plurality this time. A conservative Republican esti-mate places Harrison's majority at from 1,000 to 1,300.

More noise is being made in Massachu-setts, the home of the Massachu-

setts, the home of the Mugwumps, than it any other of the New England States. In 1888 Harrison carried the State by 32,037 in a total vote of 344,448. In 1889 William E. a total vote of 344,448. In 1889 William E. Russell, the young Democratic candidate for Governor, was defeated by about 7,000, but in 1890, running for the third successive time, he obtained a plurality of 9,053 over his Republican opponent. Russell was re-elected last year with a lead of 6,467 in a total vote of 321,673. On both these occasions, though, the balance of the Republican State ticket was successful by fair pluralities. This year Lieutenant Governor Haille, who deteated his Democratic com-Haille, who deteated his Democratic com-petitor by 11,351 votes, has been placed in nomination by the Republicans for Gov-ernor to oppose Russell, who, for the fifth time, is the Democratic candidate, having been twice beaten and twice victorious.

Russell May Lead the Ticket. The canvass has been an exceedingly lively one, and joint debates on the tariff lively one, and joint debates on the tariff and other issues have been numerous. Governor Russell is quoted as saying that Mr. Cleveland is 5,000 votes stronger in the State than he is himself, but this statement is ridiouled by other well-posted politicians. Russell is strong with the young men of the old Bay State, and is almost sure to run ahead of the national Democratic ticket. Republican managers who have paid con-siderable attention to the Massachusette situation gave as their inside estimates that Russell will be deleated this time by an adverse majority of about 5,000, and that the figures for Harrison will be twice

that.

Rhode Island gave a Republican majority of 4,438 in 1888, but the next year the constitutional amendment abolishing the property qualification went into effect, and the Democratic candidate for Governor had a lead of nearly 5,000. In 1890 this plurality on the State ticket was reduced to 1,560, and in 1891 the Republicans only had 1,254 less votes than the Democrats. The fierce struggle in the little State in April of this year is still tamiliar politics. The Repub-licans secured a plurality of about 1,500, or the largest vote ever poiled in the State. The campaign was conducted on national issues, Cleveland, McKinley, Reed and Campbell taking a prominent part. A number of Republicans who had strayed into Mugwumpian paths returned to the fold, and the result was a sore disappoint-ment to the Democracy. Rhode Island is and probably will continue to be a close State, but the advantage just at present rests with the Republicans,

Entirely Too Close for Comfort. The smallest plurality given in 1888 by any State to a national candidate was Con-necticut's lead of 336 for Grover Cleveland, in a total vote of 153,978. On this account the Republicans are making a determined effort to reverse the result in this always doubtful State. The particular attention of the tobacco farmers is being called to the fact that they are receiving increased prices for their crop un ler the new tariff. The Democrats sought to offset this by practically repudiating the Chicago platform at their State convention, and declaring in favor of legislation for their local industries. The effect of this straddle is hard to predict, but the Republican nation. al managers have been devoting a great deal of their time and work to the Nutmeg State, and are hopeful of compensating re-

The Democrats, though, point out that their State ticket had a plurality of nearly 4,000 in 1890, and that their candidate for Governor was kept out of office on a teeh nicality, which they expect will operate in their favor. When it is remembered that the State went for Hangbek and for Cleveland both times it will be seen that the chances are slightly in favor of the Democrats, though the majority is not likely to e over 1.000 either way.

The Most Important of Them All. New York, with 36 electoral votes trembling in the balance, is the most important of States in a Presidental contest, and at the same time the one whose politics are the most complex and difficult to estimate. To appreciate the situation it is necessary to examine the respective sources of Demo-cratic and Republican strength. In the former category are the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, together with the out-lying counties of Queens, Richmond and Westchester, which vote in sympathy with he two cities of which they are practically suburbs. Cleveland's majority in this dis trict below the Harlem was 63,238 in 1884 and 71,031 in 1888. This is lower than the

į	tor Governor, majorities:	as shown by t	he following
1		1891, Flowe	r. 1888, Hi
d	New York		69.1
		17,080	34,1
2	Richmond	1,604	1,5
	Queens	2,965	1,7
	Westchester	1,831	
3	CATTLE INC.		-
5	Totals	82,929	86,7
3	Harrison's v	durality in the	interior

the State in 1888 was 85,404, a little more than that received by Flower and a little less than that secured by Hall below the Harlem. This indicates that when the Democrats and Republicans each poll the full majorities in their strongholds the resuit is the Empire State becomes most un-comfortably close, as in 1884. The Demo-eratic claims are that this year they will meet the Republicans at the Harlem with a majority over 90,000. They argue that Tammany will greatly increase the vote in Naw York city, and that the alump in Brooklyn four years ago will be more than redeemed g They expect a Republican derease in the interior of the State, due to he apathy which is alleged to prevail.

Republican Estimates in New York. The Republican estimates, on the other hand, allow Cleveland little, if any, larger plurality in New York City and Brooklyn han in 1888. They are assured that the apathy in the country is more superficial than genuine, and confidently expect that Harrison will do at least as well in this secion as before. The farmers, according to heir reports, while not devoting much ime to torchlight parades, are fully aroused to the danger which threatens the protective policy, and the registration so far is declared to have been fully up to expecta-

ons.
The attitude of Hill's up-country friends is a source of anxiety to the national Dem-ocratic managers. They believe that Croker's Tammany followers are all right, but they are suspicious of the fairness to place a Democratic State ticket in the field, which will make it practically im-possible to tell whether Mr. Cleveland has been cut by his own party or not. As a matter of fact the inside estimates of each party at present do not show a majority in New York of more than from 10,000 to 15,-000. The Republicans feel that they have the best of the canvass at present, and are steadily gaining ground. The last week of the campaign is always the most important in the Empire State.

In the Land of Mosquitoes.

The situation in New Jersey has many

Mr. Cleveland carried the State in 1888 by 7,149. He had 8,169 plurality in Hudson county, which includes Jersey City, showing that the State outside of that county went Republican by nearly 1,000. In that year, too, the Prohibition candidate, General Fisk, who was a resident of New Jersey, received 7,903 votes. Since then the Democracy of Hudson county has been somewhat demoralized by factional quarrels, and a number of heelers have been sent to the penitentiary for ballot box stuffling in local elections. Under these circumstances the Republicans are by no means without hope of carrying the State. In fact they are claiming it for John Kean, Jr., the candidate for Governor, who is a man of weaith and populerity, and who they believe will run ahead of the ticket.

As the State went for McClellan against Lincoln during the war and for Hancock in the Republican sweep of 1880, it would be a remarkable victory it it should be carried for Harrison this year. Conservative Republicans are diaposed to concede that the a remarkable victory it it should be carried for Harrison this year. Conservative Republicans are disposed to concede that the Democrats will win, though by a reduced plurality. The Democrats claim that Cleveland is especially strong in the State, and will increase his former lead to 10,000, but they will be satisfied to cut these figures in two.

in two.

The Size of Pennsylvania's Majority. With the situation in Pennsylvania and With the situation in Pennsylvania and the fact that it is only a question of majority in the Keystone State, the readers of THE DISPATCH are familiar. As to the exact size of that majority there are a number of conflicting opiniona. Some Democrats profess to believe that the labor troubles and apparent apathy will reduce the 80,000 in round numbers given to Blaine in 1884 and Harrison in 1888. In the former year Pennsylvania was the banner Republican State, but in the latter contest Kansas gave a majority a few hundred larger. This year, though, the State of Simpson and Peffer is wandering after strange deities, and the opportunity is open for Pennsylvania to resume its place at the head of the protection procession. In 1888, while the majority in the State was large, that in Philadelphia was commaratively small, being only slightly over 18,000. This was increased a couple of thousand in the Delamster-Pattison campaign of 1890, and last year the Republican plurality in Philadelphia was in the neighborhood of 40,000. The Democratic organization in the big year Pennsylvania was the banner Republi-The Democratic organization in the big Eastern city was then greatly demoralized by factional quarrels, and there are indicaimproved, to say the least, this year. Republican politicians, therefore, estimate that probable gains in Philadelphia county will do much to offset possible losses in the Western and interior sections of the State.

A Quiet Canvass in Ohio. When ex-Governor Campbell was called on for a speech during a temporary lull in the Chicago National Convention he responded very briefly, closing with the remarks: "Keep your eyes on Ohio." Mr. Campbell had apparently got enough of predicting a sure Democratic victory in the Rockeys State last fall, and so contented Buckeye State last fall, and so contented himself with this rather non-committal statement. The campaign in Ohio since that time, like in many other sections, has been marked by unusual quiet, especially for a State which is so noted for making the fur fly in politics. The best struggle the Democrats have made in a recent Presi-Democrats have made in a recent Presi-dental year was in 1884, when they forced Bianne and Logan to devote a great deal of attention to the State, and held the Re-publican majority in the October election down to about 10,000. In 1888 Allen G. Thurman, "the noblest Roman of them all," represented Ohio on the Democratic nation-al ticket, but Harrison and Morton secured a plurality of 19 589 plurality of 19,599.

a plurality of 19,599.

The present dreams of the Democracy—they can hardly be called expectations—rest upon the hopes of a light vote, Republican losses from alleged labor diseffection, and various local causes of more or less importance. The assertion is made in some quarters that the Democratic State Committee has been conducting a "gumshoe" or "still-hunt" campaign, while the committee is not very friendly to the national ticket, and has been making practically no campaign at all. From present indications the only real ground for the idea that Ohio might go Democratic this year is the proverbial one for the State to do something unexpected once in awhile. No Republican estimate that has been made places the majority for protection at less ban 15.000.

The Development of West Virginia The similarity of the interests of West Virginia with those of Pennsylvania and Ohio make it a matter of wonder to many Republicans that the vote of the war-born State has not been cost with them of recent years. In 1868 and 1872 the new State went or Grant, but in 1876 Tilden carried it by 14,564. Since that it has been Democratic, though by decreasing majorities. Han-cock's lead was 11,148, while Cleveland had 4,221 and 506 plurality respectively in 1884 and 1888. A reduction in anything like and 1888. A reduction in anything like this proportion for the past four years would put the six electoral votes of West Virginia safely in the Republican column. Then, too, the Republicans expect to make gains because of the development of industries and the increase of immigration. In 1888 there were only 2,000 colored voters in the State, and now it is claimed there will be 5.000

On the other hand, the Democrats as that the close call in 1888 was occasioned by their over-confidence, and that the Republicans will never come so near carrying the State again. The Democratic plurality in the off-year election of 1890 was 8,337. The Constitution of West Virginia does not per-mit of a registry law, but the current Legislature enacted a measure for assessing voters which is practically the same thing, and which is relied upon to keep down the Republican vote. The canvass in West Virginia has been lively in compar-ison with those in other States, and both national committees have sent their bast orators there. Colonel John R. Fellows has been the chief Democratic attraction, while Governor McKinley and Secretary Elkins have advocated the cause of protection. Mr. Elkins is believed to be taking a very active personal interest in this campaign and the Democrats have detailed Senator Gorman to pay particular attention to his movements. Both are attention to his movements. Both are widely known as politicians of the most practical type, and neither is likely to ob-tain much advantage of the other in this line. Reports from West Virginia say that some wagers have been laid on a Democratic majority of 5,000, but the best information is to the effect that the managers of the Cleveland campaign will be more than satisfied it they secure one-half of that figure.

Pennsylvania's Southern neighbor, Mary-land, is conceded to be as sure one way as the Keystone State is the other, though by not nearly so large a majority. Cleveland's lead in the border State will probably ex-

Little Delaware surprised the Democrate in 1888 by choosing a Republican Lagisla-ture and United States Senator, though Cleveland had a plurality of 3,441. In 1890 the Democratic candidate for Governor only had 543 more votes than his Republican opponent. Encouraged by these signs the friends of protection have been laboring earnestly this year, and Governor McKinley has devoted part of his time to the State. The Democrats are thoroughly aroused, though, to the danger of losing three electoral votes which they have so long regarded as their private property, and under the leadership of exsecretary Bayard have been making every effort to hold the little Commonwealth in

effort to hold the little Commonwealth in line. The Democratic managers claim they will have a majority of not less than 3,000.

A peculiar state of affairs prevails in Virginia. Up until 1888, the Republicans had been making steady gains in the Old Dominion, and in that contest Harrison came within 1,539 of securing the electors of the State. The next year, however, General Mahooe was named by the Republicans for Governor, and was defeated by a majority of 42,177. Since then Republican demoralization and the force bill scare have enabled the Democrats to run things about as they pleased. During the last few weeks the Republican leaders have been getting things together in an effort to rally the party, and a partial arrangement has been made for Republican support to third

party candidates for Congress in exchange for a lift on the electoral ticket. Virginia is the home of General Field, the Populist nominee for Vice President . Unless there is a more noticeable turn in the tide, though, Cleveland's plurality will be larger than in 1888.

Where Republicans Have Hopes North Carolina has for years been pos-sessed of an active Republican organiza-tion under the control almost exclusively of tion under the control almost exclusively of white men, and many of the white countles regularly give Republican majorities. The People's party started off very briskly in this campaign, and promised to draw heavily from the Democratic ranks. Realising that if they succeeded in doing this the prospects were bright for the Republicans, every effort has been made in that line. In the last week or two, though, many of the Populista, including some of the candidates, have returned to their old party allegiance. The issue is not determined yet, and tew Democrats claim a plurality of over 10,000.

In South Carolina the Farmers' Alliance dominates and controls the Democratic organization. It originally declared strongly against Cleveland, but finally pledged him the State's electoral vote. The Republicans have nominated an electoral ticket, but

ans have nominated an electoral ticket, but have no candidates for State offices. The registration law is designed to prevent colored votes, and the Republicans have little more chance of success than in 1888, when Harrison polled 14,828 votes against 50,159 for Changaland

for Cleveland.

As the Republicans have no ticket in the field in Fiorida, and the Populists were defeated about 6 to 1 in the October election, the returns from that State will not be awaited with a vivid interest. The Democratic plurality will be the number of Democratic votes cast, which will probably be in the neighborhood of 30,000.

In the October election of this year

in the neighborhood of 30,000.

In the October election of this year in Georgia the Republicans placed no ticket in the field, and the leaders supported the People's party, but many of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket. General Weaver visited the State, and the property was the most lively of reand the canvass was the most lively of re-cent years. The Democrats made every effort to run up a big majority for effect in the other Southern States, and counted in the other Southern States, and counted in a lead of 70,000, carrying every Congres-sional district. Cleveland's plurality in November is likely to be in the same vicinity. Mr. Magee Has Them Badly Scared.

In the neighboring State of Alabama, though, the Democratic managers would pay a high premium on an insurance policy for any majority whatever. The incidents of the exciting State election of August, which on the face of the returns the regular Democrats won by 10,000, and in which the Kolb Democrats claim to have been counted out of a lead of 40,000, are still familiar. Since then, under the guidance of Mr. C. L. Magee, Captain Kolb has formally left the Magee, Captain Rolb has formally left the Democratic party, and at the recent convention of his followers to nominate an electoral ticket, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the election of Cleveland would be an indorsement of the fraudy of August. On the Koib electoral ticket there are six men of Republican tendencies

and five friends of Weaver.

It is certain, though, that the votes of Alabama will be cast for Harrison or Cleveland. The National Republican Committee is not devoting time and money to the effort to secure Alabama's vote for Weaver, where it could have no possible effect unless to throw the choice of President unless to throw the choice of President into the House, where 'Cleveland would have it all his own way. The Democrats are thoroughly alarmed, and are endeavoring to get the negroes to vote their way or for an alleged straight Republican ticket. The force bill scare is being worked to the limit. The fact that Mr. Magee arrived in Alabama on the same day that a Democratic Judge and clerk were arrested by order of the United States Court for refusing to appoint election inspectors, turnished the occasion for an anti-carpet-bag indignation meeting in every county in the State. It would be almost a political miracle if Alabama were to break away from its moorings, but the Democrats are certainly fearful, but the Democrats are certainly fearful, and a few of them claim a majority of over

One of the Unanimous States. Mississippl has adopted a new constitu-tion providing for an educational test, es-pecially designed to keep colored voters from getting anywhere near the polls, and the State will be almost unanimously Democratic unless the new party makes more of a diversion than is now expected. Cleveland's majority in 1888 was 55,375.

The benefits of the McKinley law have The benefits of the McKinley law have been felt in Louisiana, at least as far as the augar bounty is concerned, and the Republicans are hopeful of making gains in the Congressional districts. They are hampered by a factional fight of long standing, however, and there is little prospect of Cleveland's former plurality of 54,548 being materially reduced.

naterially reduced.

Texas led the Democratic column in 1888 with a majority of 146,461. This year there are two Democratic State tickets in the field, but only one electoral ticket. There are also two Republican parties, and the regular organization has indorsed one of the regular organization has indorsed one of the control of the co Democratic State tickets. The other Republican body is known as the Lily White, and has a full list of candidates in the field, headed by a son of General Houston. Unless the Democratic factions get to trading off the national ticket the majority may be larger than before.

In September the Arkansas Democrats In September the Arkansas Democration deteated the Republicans by 55,000 in the State election, and had nearly 30,000 more votes than Republicans and Populists combined. This was largely due to the workings of a revised Australian ballot system, and under it Cleveland will probably have a similar lead in November.

A Fighting Chance in Tennessee. There is another State in which the Republicans are waging a hopeful struggle in the South, and that is Tennessee. The the South, and that is Teanessee. The present Governor, who was elected as an Alliance Democrat, was deteated for renomination by a regular Democrat, and is now leading a People's party State ticket. The Republicans are laboring earnestly, and hope to profit by this diversion. Particular efforts are being directed to securing a large majority in East Tennessee, always loyal and Republican. The Democrats are depending on the force bill issue and a rigid Australian system to help down the colored vote. Even with this advantage the Democratic plurality of 19,791 in 1888 is likely to be cut one-half.

The Republicans in Missouri are waging

be cut one-half.

The Republicans in Missouri are waging a lively contest for Governor and State officers, but are making no claims as to the electoral ticket. Cleveland's plurality was 25,718 in the last Presidental election.

In 1888 Henry Watterson and the stareved goddess placed Kentucky on the side
of free trade by a majority of 28,686, and
there is no indication that the returns this year will vary much from these figures.

Confident Claims in Indiana.

Judge Gresham is quoted as saying that this year Indiana is as surely Democratic as Kentucky, while L. T. Miehener, who managed the successful Republican canvass of 1888, is sure that it will give Harrison an increased majority. After New York the Hoosier State is the one to which the politicians are turning with the most interest, not to say anxiety. The Democrats base their hopes of victory there upon the claim that Indiana is naturally Democratic, that the adoption of the Australian ballot will discourage manipulation of the blocks of five discourage manipulation of the blocks of five order, and an alleged Republican disaffec-tion with the administration. The Harrison leaders deny that this disaffection is serious leaders deny that this disaffection is serious and point to the advantage they have ow State issues because of largely increased taxation under a Democratic Legislature. They argue that many friends of ex-Governor Gray are sore because of his turning down at Chicago, and, finally, expect State pride in the President and the development of industries in the gas belt to turn the tide in their favor.

lace their claims at about the same figure. Conservative politicians believe that the State is so close that almost any incident can turn it either way, and that the election will be lost and won in the last few days of the campaign. Any Quantity of Red Fire.

Any Quantity of Red Fire.

The campaign in Illinois has been the most vigorous in the Central West. The Democrats have had a particularly lurid attack of rainbow-chasing, and Stevenson, Mills and other free trade orators have been stumping the State from the lake to the river. The special reason for the Democratic hopefulness is that the Germans are supposed to be dissatisfied with a school law passed by the Republican Legislature. Judge Aligeld, the Democratic opponent of Governor Fifer, is himself a German, and has made every effort to secure the support of that class. Republicans are disposed to admit that for these reasons the result may be close on the State ticket, but entertain no doubt as to the success of the Republican electors. In 1888 Harrison had a plurality of 22,195, and in 1890 the Democrats carried the State by 9,487. Cook county, including Chicago, was carried for Harrison last time, and unless there is a large change in the floating vote of that enty Republican success is again assured. There are enough elements of doubt in the situation though to canse the Republican leaders to labor most carnestly. A moderate estimate, in their opinion, is a majority for Harrison of 10,000.

There is one State, hitherto strongly Republican, which the Democrats look to with an assurance of electoral gains. The Democrats elected the State officers and Legislature in Michigan two years ago. They were not willing to take the State's verdict in a Presidental contest, however, and so passed a law providing for the

verdict in a Presidental contest, however and so passed a law providing for the tricts, which were appropriately gerrymandered. The Republicans took the matter to the courts, but as the Federal Constitution gives the Legislature practically unlimited power in the matter, the decisions have been in favor of the law, which returns to the practice in vogue in the early days of the nation.

The Division of Michigan's Electors. It is difficult to secure definite informs It is difficult to secure definite information as to just what the result of this Michigan scheme will be. The Democrats adopted the measure with the idea of securing
eight or nine of the 14 electors. Michigan
Republicans hold positively that they will
carry ten of the districts, leaving only four
for the opposition. The best information is
to the effect that the outcome will be about
between these claims, probably eight Republicans and six Democrats. Harrison
carried the State by 22,923, and in 1890 the
Democratic candidate for Governor had a
lead of 11,520. If the Democrats get six
electors they figure that they can offset the electors they figure that they can offset the possible loss of Connecticut or West Vir-

Wisconsin is another State where the Democrats largely base their hopes on German converts and the educational issue. On this point in 1890 they carried the State by an overwhelming majority, electing two-thirds of the State Legislature, thereby gaining a United States Senator and the power to gerrymander the State. This last privilege got the Legislature into a fight with the Supreme Court which knowled out two superfice. Court, which knocked out two apportion ments, making a second extra assaion neces-sary this week for a third attempt. This complication has operated to the advantage of the Republicans who have been endea-voring to conduct their campaign on nation-al issues, upon which Harrison carried the State in 1888 by 21,321. The organ of the State in 1888 by 21,321. The organ of the German Lutherans has returned to its former Republican allegiance, and the other developments of the past few weeks have been in that direction. Senator Sawyer, the millionaire lumberman, is making every effort to hold the State in line. After Indiana, Wisconsin is the most doubtful of the Central States, but the indications now point to Republican success. No claims point to Republican success. No claims are made, though, for a majority exceeding

10,000. Iowa Expected in Line Again. In Iowa, too, there has been a variegated rainbow in the Democratic sky. Harrison's plurality was over 30,000, but in 1889 Boies (Dem.) carried the State for Governor by 6,523, and was re-elected last year with a plurality of 8,216 on the largest vote ever plurality of 8,216 on the largest vote ever cast in the State. These results were largely due to local issues, of which prohibition was the chief. The defeat of Boies at Chicago greatly disheartened the Hawkeye Democracy, and, though recently they have been making considerable noise, conservative members of the party are disposed to concede the State to Harrison, though some place the plurality as low as 5,000. The Republican leaders put their estimate at 15,000.

at 15,000.

The strangest fusion of the campaign is that in Minnesota. There the Republicans, Democrats and Populists each placed electoral tickets in the field. On the last day for filing nominations the Democrats with drew four of their electors and placed fou of the People's party candidates on the ticket, leaving the other five places filled by the regular Democratic nominees. The Republican majority in 1888 was 38,106, but in 1890 the Republicans polled 88,111, the Democrats 85,844 and the People's party Democrats 85,844 and the People's party 58,514. This year he three-cornered canvass has been very lively. Before the partial fusion the Republicans estimated their plurality over the Democrats at 20,000 and placed the probable vote of the new organization at 40,000. It will be seen that if this combined vote can be delivered to the fusion candidates the chances for the success of their opponents are dubious. The Republican managers have redoubled their efforts since the coalition was formed, but are forced to admit that it is more than possible that Minnesota's electoral votes will stand five for Harrison and four for

Weaver. .
The State of Simpson and Peffer. In Kansas all has been chaos, but the Republican prospects have been growing steadily brighter for weeks past. In 1888 Kausas was the banner Republican State but now the Republican managers are con-fronted with a situation very similar to that which afflicts the Democrate in Alabama. In 1890 the Alliance, now the People's party, swept everything before it. This year the Democrats have placed neither a State nor electoral ticket in the field, but have indorsed the candidates of the new party, hoping thereby to throw the Presi-dental election into the House of Repreentatives. In this wholesale abandonment of the party organization, however, the Democratic leaders have gone too far, and many of the stalwart rank and file refuse to

support the Weaver ticket,

The Republicans are pointing out to their former adherents, now in the new organizaformer adherents, now in the new organiza-tion, that they are practically voting for Cleveland, and report that their argument is having a very noticeable effect. One thousand Republican orators, headed by In-galls and McKinley, have been covering the State from end to end, and under the influence of good crops they confidently predict the redemption of Kansas. In 1888 Harrison had a majority of 80,159, and in 1890 the Populists and Democrats together had 63,304 more votes than the Republihad 63,304 more votes than the Republicans. It will be seen, therefore, that these figures furnish very little basis for estimation this year. The State Republican managers announce that their majority will be in the neighborhood of 15,000.

A Hot Three-Cornered Contest

Nebraska now has a Democratic Governo and an exceedingly bitter three-cornered struggle on hand. The Populites are led by ex-Senator Van Wyck, formerly high in Re-publican councils. Harrison's plurality was 27,873, but in the tidal wave of 1890 the was 27,873, but in the tidal wave of 1890 the vote stood: Democrats, 71,331; Alliance, 70,187, and Republicans, 68,878. The Republicans have rallied magnificently, however, and last year polled 3,136 more votes than the new party. Unless the Democrats and Populists effect a combination at the last moment, of which there is a possibility, the State is saie for the Republican ticket. There is alleged to be a scheme on foot to throw a large portion of the Democratic vote to the Weaver electors, but it is not believed by Republicans that the deal can

Reid by a plurality probably exceeding 10,000. In North Dakota the situation is complicated by a partial combination of the Republican opposition, but the chances are largely in favor of Republican success,

though by a narrow margin.

In Idaho the Democrats indorsed the
Weaver electoral ticket, and the
Populists the Democratic State ticket.
The State was rather close on the old party lines, but the Populists have not developed a great deal of strength. The Republicant baye the best of the situation, but are not claiming a lead of over 1,000.

The situation in Wyoming is very similar to that in Idaho, the silver question

complicating matters to some extent throughout this section. The Republican lead for Governor in 1890 was 1,726, and they expect to maintain this figure.

The Most Doubtful of the New States Montana is the one of the new States which the Democrats are trying to carry on a straight vote. There is a People's party in the State, but it is not formidable and there is no fusion. Montana always voted Democratic as a Territory until 1888, when it gave Carter, the present Republican National Chairman, a majority of 5,126 for Congress. On the strength of this showing Montana was promptly admitted as a State, but there have been intimations ever since that the vote in 1888 was a sort of bunko game. The Democrats carried the State in 1899 by 536, and in 1890 defeated Carter for re-election by 283. This is a very narrow plurality, and the canvass in Montana this year has been the most exciting in the mountain region. Neither party is claiming a majority of more than 1,000.

Washington, the most western of the new States, has a People's party and some other complications to deal with, but is regarded as safe for the Republican national ticket by a plurality of from 5,000 to 10,000.

There remain four States, all largely interested in mining. Earlier in the campaign Colorado was practically given over to Washington, the Republican his tickers have Montana is the one of the new States

terested in mining. Earlier in the campaign Colorado was practically given over to Weaver, but the Republican kickers have got into line much more generally than was expected, and the outlook now is decidedly favorable to Harrison. The Democratic State Convention split in two, the majority indorsing the Populist candidates, and the minority placing a straight Demberatic ticket in the field. Senators Teller and Wolcott, though for a time sulky, have been doing valiant work for the Republican, which has been gaining ground steadily. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was 13,207.

Where Weaver Has the Advantage.

Where Weaver Has the Advantage. In the pocket borough of Nevada Senator Stewart and a portion of the Republican or Stewart and a portion of the Republican or-ganisation have gone into the Weaver col-umns backed by the State Silver League. Representative Bartine is making a game fight for the Republican ticket against heavy odds. In 1888 Harrison's plurality was 1,903. It will require a very close con-test elsewhere to make the three electoral votes of the desert and deserted State of

votes of the desert and deserted State of much consequence in the result.

Oregon has been uniformly Republican for years past. In the State election last August the People's party put in an appearance and polled an unexpectedly large vote, though the Republican ticket had a substantial plurality. Since then Governor Dennoyer, the only Democrat who has been successful in the State, has gone into the new organization on the silver issue. This successful in the State, has gone into the new organization on the silver issue. This makes it probable that the Populists will lead the Democrats in November, but the Republicans are confident that Harrison will have a sate plurality, probably exceed ing 5,000.

California was formerly one of the rainbow States, but the Democrats have about abandoned the delusion. Harrison's plu-rality in 1888 was 7,087, and California was rality in 1888 was 7,087, and Cambridge firm one of the few States which remained firm in the tidal wave of 1890, giving a slightly in the tidal wave of 189 increased Republican vote. Silver and the People's party are factors of more or less importance this year, but the Republicans expect a majority of upwards of 10,000. A Summary of the Situation.

To sum up, the following States, Nebraska possibly excepted, are regarded by the Re-publican leaders as their strongholds, with

the number of electoral votes of each:	b
California	
Minnesota	1
publican, and are confidently stated to be such by the party managers:	-
Colorado	1

The States named below are practically nceded to the Democracy, including par of Michigan: Arkansas... laware .. eorgia...

In the following States the changes are estimated as more favorable to the Democrats than otherwise, though the results are by no means certain: Alabama......11 North Carolina New Jersey ...... 10

At present the outlook favors the suc fusion or Weaver electors, thus: Minnesota..... 4 Nevada...... This leaves the following States to be placed on the doubtful and decisive list:

A summary of these estimates elicits this

In Republican strongholds... Probably Republican States... Conceded to the Democrates... Probably Democratic States... Probably for Weaver...

Total ..... Probable and Possible Combin Of the 223 votes necessary for a majority in the electoral college the sure and prob-able Republican States furnish 202. New York added would bring the total up to 238. Without New York, but with Indiana 238. Without New York, but with Indiana and either Connecticut or West Virginia, the Republicans would have a bare majorthe Republicans would have a bare major-ity. If Weaver can be prevented from getting the electors in Nevada and the fusion four in Minnesota, Indiana alone might elect Harrison. If either New Jersey or Alabama can be transferred from the Democratic to the Republican column. quite a rearrangement of these figures will in their certain and probable States the

In their certain and probable States the Democrate have a total of 169 electors. New York and Indians, with either Connecticut, West Virginia or Montans will furnish the votes necessary for success. If they should unexpectedly carry Illinois they might possibly squeeze through without New York, and with Wisconsin they could spare Indians, but these are remote contingencies. eontingencies.

Providing the Democrats should earry
New York and Indiana, without any of the other States named, or win New York, West Virginia and Connecticut without In-diana, the casting of seven votes for Weaver in Nevada and Minnesota would throw the election into the House of Representatives.

This possibility would be vastly augmented if fusion should put Weaver in the lead in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Colorado or any of the smaller sister States. Numerous other combinations are fig-ured out by those addicted to rainbow-chasing, but the above embrace about all of the probabilities in the current contest. The probabilities in the current contest. The feature which stands out most prominently is the number of States necessary to be definitely heard from, both North and South, before either party can be absolutely sure that it has scored a victory on the night of November 8. L. D. BANCROFT.

Taking the length of the permanent ways on the surface of the globe at nearly 60,000 believed by Republicans that the deal can be carried through.

There are six new States, which did not figure at all in the contest of 1888. In South Dakota the Democrats and Populists have failed after repeated efforts to effect a fusion, and the State is practically certain to give its four electors to Harrison and



"Getting a little cooler," remarked Mr. | was the head of a family. I kin hardly be-Gallup as he walked home with his neighbor, Mr. Petersby, a few evenings ago. "Yes, indeed, and I'm glad of it," re-

turned the latter. "I became heartily disgusted with warm weather during this summer, and I feel as if I'd never want to see any more of it." "It's the same with me," continued

Gallup, "and I only hope that we can have a real old-fashioned winter this time." "So do I," said Petersby. "The last few winters have simply been no winters at all, but I trust this will be one of the regular old style, with lots of keen, bracing air and plenty of snow."

"Ab-h-h, you're right!" exclaimed Gallup. "What we need to put life in our yeins and color in our cheeks is some win-

ter weather like that we used to have. These namby-pamby winters rob me of all vitality and give me that tired feeling that only real bracing weather and plenty of the beautiful can cure."

By this time the neighbors reached their

adjoining homes and separated for the night, each one cherishing a beautiful pic-ture of an old-fashioned winter such as he hoped soon to see duplicated. When they arose the following morning they found that the thermometer had fallen several degrees, and that the first suggestion of winter was upon them. But it was only a



A Gol-Binged Change in the Weather. faint suggestion, so slight as to go almost unnoticed by persons not given to studying the weather. As Gallup was on his way to the alley with a hod of coal ashes he saw Petersby splitting some kindling wood in the back yard. Both men were warmly wrapped up from head to feet. "Did you ever see such a gol-binged change in the weather in all your life?" shouted Gallup just as the ashes which he

tried to throw over the fence came back at "I should say not!" said Petersby. "It's the dog-gondest cold snap I ever saw or heard tell of. It's enough to rip the life out of a brass elephant or freeze a feather

"A man who will stay in this climate," said Gallup, "is a double-decked, stem-winding lunatic, and if the Lord will let me live through this winter I promise you I'll move away before another winter comes."

"I feel just like packing up and leaving now," continued Petersby. "The thought of another long, cold winter makes me sick at heart." And then the two men hurried nto their homes and sat close up to th stove, while their wives hunted up their earmuffs and arctic overshoes. An old-tashioned winter is real nice, but

after all it seems more delightful to most people a few years after it has passed. Dissatisfied. There uster be a feller 'at was never satinfied 'Ith any clime he ever found, an' though he

tried and tried T' git a place 'at suited him his lookin' was in vain; There wasn't any sech a spot from Oregon t' Maine. He didn't like the East because the people

was so prim
An' very proper like, he said they knowed
too much fer him;
He didn't like the West because the people was so crude; He never could endure t' stay where anyone was rude. He didn't like the North because the winters

was so long, An' couldn't stand the South because the summer heat was strong:
An' so he kept agoin' till he died,
An' now Is' pose hissoul's awand' rin' 'round
dissatisfied.

Charity Begins at Home.

Some pessimistic soul has said that charity itself is but the most pronounced type of selfishness, and that every one gives with the hope that it will be returned many fold. A few evenings ago as Razzledori and a friend were hurrying down the street toward the station where they were to take a suburban train for their homes the former paused and dropped a coin into the tin cup paused and dropped a coin into the tin cup reposing on top of a wheezy hand organ a blind man was industriously turning. A little farther on he gave another proof of his charitable nature by handing a quarter to a one-armed man who asked for aims. Still farther down the street a stout, healthy-looking individual said he had been unable to find work and was hungry, and Razzledorf unhesitatingly gave him aome money. Just before the men reached the station a poorly dressed old lady, whose features were pinched with hunger, laid her hand on Razzledorf's arm, saying: "Kind sir, won't you please give a poor, "Kind sir, won't you please give a poor, hungry old woman just a penny?"
"Not a cent!" said Razzledorf, brushing past her in a heartless manner. His friend, who had noticed his former evidences of

who had noticed in the response which the old lady's request had awakened. Razzledorf noticed it and remarked: "I have Razzledorf noticed it and remarked: "I have given some thought to this matter of charity. We're all casting bread on the waters, as it were—doing that which we would have others do were we ever to get into similar conditions. There's no telling but what I may some time be blind like the man who may some time be blind like the man who was playing the organ, and that thought makes me charitable toward the blind. Then, again, I may some time loss an arm or get out of work and hungry like those other fellows, and so I help all such, but there isn't the slightest possibility that I'll ever become a poor old woman, and so I never give them a cent."

Winning a Breakfast "Mornin', miss. Is yer mother in?" asked tramp of the track-walking type of a lady who responded to his knock at the door of a North street home a few mornings ago. "I am the lady of the house, sir," said the plain-faced woman he had addressed, and who was about 40 years old and had a wart

on her nose.
"W-w-what!" said the tramp. "VAN don't mean to sell me yer old enough to be married?"
"Why, to be sure," said the woman,"
"and I're got children old enough to "Well, well, well! I've seen a heap o'
women in my time," said he, "but I never
seen one as youthful-lookin' as you air who

was the head of a family. I kin hardly believe my own eyes. An' yer the woman o'
the house, air ye?"
"Yes, sir," said she, brushing her tangled
hair out of her eyes and smoothing the
wrinkles of her apron.
"I'd never have guessed you was married," said he. "An' ye have charge o' the
cookin' an' bakin' an' so on?"
"Oh, yes," she answered, "I do all my
own work."
"Well, that beats me!" said he. "Just to

own work."
"Well, that beats me!" said he. "Just to think that a woman I'd take to be only a mere girl is at the head of a fine home like this, and does her own cookin. I s'pose you know, then, if there was any coffee and cakes left over from breakfast, don't

"Yes, sir, there was," she replied. "Well, it seems as though I'm askin' a favor of a young person not old enough to be an authority, but could you gimme a bite to eat?" he inquired.

A half hour later when he appeared on the street with a square meal safely stowed away beneath his vest there was a smile on

his hat clear down to his soiled shirt collar. Chip of the Old Block. There used to be a smart young man who bessed his old pape, And who at times lorget to need the wishes

is face that reached from the torn rim of

And who at times of the control of his ma:

And all his doings were so real impulsivelike and bold

That folks all shook their heads and said he
couldn't be controlled. Wherever he might go he seemed to cut a

lordly sway.

And all the people bowed to him and granted him his way:

Of everything he al ways claimed the choicest and the best:

He seemed to think he had a right to lord it o'er the rest. He married, but his wife, alas! as wives too

often are,
Was sometimes sadiy bossed around by this
domestic Czar;
And neighbors talked about the pair, as neighbors sometimes do,
And said they'd like to see him taken down God moves in a mysterious way His wonders

This man who wouldn't be controlled, this roaring thunder storm,
Is whipped and limp and weary as he goes his ceaseless rounds:
He's now the father of a boy that weighs about five pounds. The Unfinished Picture. "Madam, I trust that when you have

earned my peculiar mission you will parion me for taking the liberty to call on you," said a seedy tramp as he stood at the door of a Fifth avenue residence. "What is your mission?" asked the lady of the house.

I was passing by your home and seeing you sitting at the front window I remarked to myself how much you resembled my dear, good mother, who died, God bless her memory! when I was but a happy, careless boy without a thought of the thorny paths my feet would travel in the years that were before me. I paused and looked at you again and again, and the longer I gazed the more I thought you resembled my mother, as I remember her when she used to smooth my sunny hair and tell me to grow up to be an honest, truthful man. I could not resist the tempitation to ying the hell and meet you the temptation to ring the bell and meet you hearing of your voice, which sounds exactly as my mother's voice sounded as she used to teach me my evening prayers, it seems am really in her presence once more, and I



A Square Meal Safely Stowed Away. almost forget the pangs of hunger that are gnawing my very life away. It you could only give me a slice of bread just as my mother used to do when I was a joyous child you would add to my memories a sweet picture to which I might turn for consolation through all the years that are

The lady's heart was touched. She brought a nicely buttered slice of bread, which he took, and, holding it up before his gaze, he looked wistfully at it and then at the woman before him. "You are too at the woman before him. "You are too much like my mother to think me ungrateful, I am sure you are, but it really seems too bad that a slight detect should mar an otherwise perfect picture. You are so like my mother in everything else I am going to ask just one more favor which I remember she so often granted when I was a boy."

"Won't you please put some jell on this But alas! the door was closed, and the picture that might have been a perfect gem of its kind was permitted to go unfinished.

It Is Retter

Keep a smile on your lips; it is better
To joyfully, hopefully, try
For the end you would gain than to fetter
Your life with a moan and a sigh.
There are clouds in the firmsment ever
The beauty of heaven to mar,
Yet night so profound there is never Yet night so profound there is never But somewhere is shining a star.

Keep a song in your heart; it will lighten
The duties that come with the hours;
Its music will graciously brighten
Your path and bestrew it with flowers.
Its notes to a life that is saddened
May make it to hopefully yearn,
And yours shall be wondrously gladdened
As echoes shall softly return. Keep a task in your hands: you must labor

By toil is true happiness won; For foe and for friend and for neighbor, Rejoice there is much to be done. suse you were in it awhile. NIXON WATERMAN.

Copyright, 1892, by the author.

If You Breathe Poison, If You Breathe Poison,
No less than if you swallow it, it will impregnate and destroy you. If you live or solourn in a mainrious locality, be assured that you must inhale the germs of disease. Nullify and render these harmless with the grand anticote to mainria. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a potent remedy for indigestion, liver complaint, costiveness, rheumatism and debility.

Trouserings and overcoatines to order on short notice at Pitcairn's, 434 Wood street.